SALISBURY, (N. C.) NOV. 15, 1828.

[redacted]

SKILL OF THE INDIANS IN TRACKING.

In the summer of the year 1785, a most atrocious and shocking murder was unexpectedly committed by a party of Indians, on fourteen white settlers settled near the mouth of Shiocanion. The surviving whites in their rage, determined to take signal revenge by murdering a Delaware Indian, who happened to be in those parts, and was far from thinking himself in any danger. He was a great friend to the whites, was loved and esteemed by them, and in testimony of their regard, had received from the authorities of the General State Holland, that settled near his cabin was incapable of committing such a murder, in a time of profound peace.

[redacted]

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.

A change, or a judicious rotation of crops is necessary, to keep the soil in good heart, and to enable it to produce its utmost.

No principle of agriculture appears to be better established, than that a change or rotation of crops is necessary. The most judicious farmers in practice on this subject, assert, that when crops are more frequently changed, than is usual although at every intervening season, not less than a full return of the manure, which is produced from it, and bestowed upon the land, some admit of profitable tillage and cropping during their growth; others by reason of the land is fallowed and by proper cultivation of the soil, and when [redacted] with [redacted] experience, that a [redacted] crops of those different [redacted] necessary to prevent [redacted] tion of the soil. [redacted] long catalogue of [redacted] turn, the kind [redacted] exhausting crops of [redacted] followed in [redacted] they ought to return by [redacted] do not, as we [redacted] between [redacted] of [redacted] a [redacted] North Carolina has what [redacted] this ex-

[illegible] exterior of crops, to be gulled and worm-eat appearance.

It is an established rule in all good farming, that not more than two exhausting crops should be taken from the soil, before some return is made to it, either in manure, an ameliorating crop, as red clover, or in sufficient rest; but not that kind of rest, as it is falsely called, when it is turned out to pasture and severely grazed.

No two shall lasting crops should follow in succession; but the farmer should fix upon such a rotation as will give the necessary proportion of ameliorating with exhausting crops, in order that the former may restore to the earth as much as the latter extracts from it; by attending to this rule, the soil will always be kept in good heart and ever continue to improve, provided judicious tillage accompany the rotation.

In fixing on a rotation, a farmer should ascertain what crops are best suited to his farm, and in what succession such crops ought to follow each other so as to make the greatest possible profit, consistently not only with keeping his land in good heart, but in an improving condition. "A judicious rotation of crops is the ground-work of general improvement. If a judicious system be adopted and persevered in, it cannot fail. No modes of tillage or management can make up for a defective rotation. The same crops, which under one system would be unprofitable and injurious to the land, under another rotation, with intervening ameliorating crops, might not only be profitable, but might promote its fertility."

Selecting and propagating the best heads and ears of the most approved kinds of grain and seeds, is the surest method of preserving them in perfection. Seeds should be selected in the same manner that breeders are selected. Farmers, to improve their stock, pick out the fairest of the particular breed or variety they want to improve, and prosecute the improvement with those selected individuals. In the garden, and in every field of grain, select such individual plants as excel in vigor and productiveness and ripen earliest, under a moral certainty that such plants are peculiarly adapted to such a soil and climate. Some of the most distinguished farmers of our country have acted upon this principle and with great success.

By observing this principle, seeds and grain are prevented from degenerating, have been made to ripen earlier, and to increase their prolific powers.

Liberality is the economy of agriculture.

Liberality in procuring good tools or implements for the hands on a farm is the economy of agriculture. Good tools are as essential to a farmer as to the carpenter or any other mechanic; and all know that complete work cannot be expected from the latter, in any branch or profession of their trade, without the requisite tools. Experience has long taught me that a greater loss results to the farmer from defective implements, than almost from any other cause whatever; the difference between a good and a bad implement, particularly in ploughs, is so great as to constitute an enormous saving on a large farm by the former; a good plough will save half the labor of a bad one, with the additional advantages of working with more ease to the team, and of doing the work itself better, thereby rendering the customary repetitions not only unnecessary, but pernicious.

Foresight is another item in the economy of agriculture. It consists in preparing work for all weather, and doing all work in proper weather, and at proper times. But in violation of this rule, nothing is more common than a persistance in ploughing, making hay, cutting wheat, and other works, when a small delay might have escaped a great loss; and the labor employed to destroy, would have been employed to save. Crops of all kinds are frequently planted or sown at improper periods, or unreasonably in relation to the weather, from the want of an arrangement of the work on a farm, calculated for doing every species of it precisely at the periods, and in the seasons, most likely to enhance its profit.

A third item in the economy of agriculture, is not to kill time by doing the same thing twice over. When a thing is done, let it be well done, and it will not require to be done soon again; this will invariably be found to be the best economy with respect to all the work executed on the farm.

In closing this article, I cannot do better than adopt the language of an eminent Agriculturalist. "Liberality constitutes the economy of agriculture, and perhaps it is the solitary human occupation, to which the adage, 'the more we give, the more we shall receive,' can be justly applied. Liberality to the earth in manuring and culture, is the fountain of its bounty to us. Liberality to slaves and working animals, is the fountain of their profit. Liberality to domestic brutes, is the fountain of their manure. The good work of a strong team, causes a profit beyond the bad work of a weak one, after deducting the additional expense of feeding it; and it saves forever half the labor of a driver, sunk in following a bad one. Liberality in warm houses produces health, strength and comfort; preserves the lives of a multitude of domestic animals; causes all animals to thrive on less food; and secures from damage all kinds of crops. And liberality in the utensils of husbandry, saves labor to a vast extent, by providing the proper tools for doing the work both well and expeditiously—A pinching miserly system of agriculture may indeed keep a farmer out of prison, but it will never lodge him in a palace. Great profit depends on great improvements of the soil, and great improvements can never be made by penurious efforts. The discrimination between useful and productive, and useless and hurtful expenses, constitutes the true agricultural source, for acquiring happiness and wealth. A good farmer will sow the farmer with an open hand, and eradicate every seed of the latter."

POLITICAL.

From the South Carolinian.

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

The Administration—Congress—the South—and the Tariff.—Our elections being now over, and the annual session of Congress fast approaching, it becomes us, of the South, and especially of South Carolina, (upon whom all eyes are anxiously turned,) to consider well the position we occupy, and our proper course for the future. That course is clear, but it requires prudence, judgment, reflection, and energy, to pursue it. The first, and great point, is, to stand fast on our principles—immovable from this, by friend or foe. They must be sacrificed to no considerations of expediency—no motive of personal or party feeling, interest or policy, love or hate. Looking always to them, we must determinately support all, who support them, and oppose all who oppose them, no matter who.

Thus guided and directed, it is due to the present Federal Administration, and its party, that we give them an honest, and hearty support; so long as they are true to the great question at issue, and the important, imperishable Republican principles generally, set forth in the admirable Republican Address of their members of Congress, at the close of the last session. So long as they are true to those principles, we will be true to them,—through good report, and through ill report—prosperity or adversity—and so long, only. In this we have no choice—no safe or honorable alternative. By these principles, we of the South, must "stand, or fall, sink, or swim, survive, or perish." We have no other hope of safety, honor, happiness, or prosperity—no other refuge from dishonor and degradation, oppression, poverty, extermination. To others—the majority—the Constitution, which involves these principles, is as nothing, except as an impediment to their will and power—to us, every thing—even existence! And the voice of the South, must be, from the Potomac to the Sabine, Up with the banner of these principles, every where—in Congress, or our Legislatures—on our mountains, and in our vallies—at our public meetings, and our fire sides;—nail them to the mast, to swim or sink with them—

"And he who falters, is no son of mine."

But, it is also due to ourselves, that we guardedly and determinately retain our separate and distinct character, name and existence—free, always, to act for ourselves, in every emergency, on every measure. There must be no amalgamation—no breaking of ranks—no confusion. All must be in order and regularity, watchfulness, and preparation,—every knapsack on, every musket in order, every sentinel and guide at his post—all ready to wheel or display into line of battle, on the instant—faced to the front or rear, right or left, wherever danger may present itself, or an enemy, of any kind, shew his front. We must not forget the lesson learned in our late separation from our old allies the "Whigs" the difficulties of drawing off from them, at a moment of sudden danger—the men, arms, and munitions left among them, for want of order and preparation—the temptations offered to the timid, selfish, and slothful, to take advantage of such amalgamation and disorder, to consult their individual ease, comfort, aggrandizement, and fear of danger. This must be guarded against for the future. Our party lines and distances must be preserved, distinct and legible; and they who cross them, except on duty, and linger among or tamper with others, must be looked upon with doubt and suspicion, and narrowly watched, at every moment of danger or alarm.

Yet, among those who left their places in that sudden call to arms, and have since consequently become more or less estranged from us, were many who erred unintentionally—hesitated in the midst of the confusion; unprepared, and wanting time for reflection; and now hang back, from fear of the reception that may be given them by their old associates. To such, the look should be ever kind, and encouraging, the hand ever open, the heart ever warm, generous, and welcoming. They may have been as true in faith and feeling, though not so fortunately ready; and such men are not the less firm and determined in their course, because they do not always decide on it so readily and instantly. Their great caution and prudence are as desirable and valuable, at some times, to restrain the fiery zeal and impetuence they are designed to check and balance in society, as over tardy and embarrassing, at others. Results, only determine when they are right or wrong.

As to our course in the next Congress: On the great question of a Constitutional Treasury, we and our allies, combined, are in a minority. We have taken our stand upon it, and our principles and objects are well known. We must adhere to them, firmly and decidedly; but our true policy is to make no leading move on them. The opposition have a fixed majority in the present Congress, and upon them, devolves the responsibility of proposing a remedy for existing difficulties. Let them do so, and shew their hand, or take the consequences of rejecting the remedies of others, for alleged disorders and embarrassments and utterly refusing to afford or propose any one of their own. On any positive, substantive measure of their own, they are divided and weak—their strength being obvious only in opposition. Let them propose a Federal Bank—the Pet Bank system—or the Special Deposite system—and at once they are in a weak and impotent minority—shewing, that they are a combination or coalition of different small factions, powerful only for mischief, and utterly impotent for any positive good—united, only in the selfish objects of personal ambition, power, and office—the hope of victory, and of sharing the common spoils. But, let them attempt any measure of principle, or a public character,

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 13, 1838.

☞ After a succession of the most perplexing disappointments in obtaining our usual supply of paper, we have been reduced to the alternative of either suspending this week, or issuing a small sheet;—we have preferred the latter. Our friends will bear with us when we assure them that it has been unavoidable,—as will sometimes happen in every business, all our arrangements have failed; owing, mainly, to the imperfections being caused by the low state of the water courses:—It is much more disagreeable to us to be compelled to throw ourselves on their indulgence thus, it possibly can be to them to grant it.

Several Communications have been received, but omitted for want of room; they shall appear next week, when we hope to "resume" our ordinary dimensions.

We learn through our exchanges that the small-pox is prevailing extensively in Halifax and Person counties in this State; measures have been taken to prevent its spreading.

SOUTH WESTERN RAIL ROAD BANK.

Late Charleston papers mention the arrival of *half a million of dollars in gold and silver*, imported from London by the Company for the use of the South Western Rail Road Bank. This supply of the solid basis will enable the Bank to go into operation at once, which it will do, so soon as Directors are elected, as their bills are already engraven, and a temporary banking-house will be provided for immediate use.

The Telegraph (Texas) states, that the whole tribe of the Tonkewa Indians have been surprised in their camp, and captured without resistence;—they were taken to Victoria, and it was intended by the inhabitants of that section to punish such of them as had been engaged in a recent murder, and release the rest.

FIRE.

A fire has lately occurred in Charleston, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It broke out in the establishment of Messrs. Reynolds, Clark & Reynolds, on Meeting street, near the new Theatre, but was arrested in its progress by great exertions, before spreading. Loss estimated at $30 to $50,000; only about $9,000 of which, was insured.

ABOLITIONISM IN NEW YORK.

Heretofore it has been a matter of contention, especially in the South, between the Whig, and Van Buren parties, to which side the *Abolitionists* belonged,—each charging upon the other the companionship of that worthy band,—but the question is now authoritatively settled. It seems, by the Circular which we publish below, that these incendiary disorganizers, and mortal enemies of the South, and her Institutions, have, for divers good reasons and considerations plainly set forth, come out in favor of Wm. H. Seward, the Whig Candidate for Governor of New York,—thereby attaching themselves to that party.—Their reasons they have given explicitly, and at length; they are plain and cannot be misunderstood, here they are, let every man read and consider for himself.:

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Anti-slavery Electors of the State of New York:

We ask the privilege of brethren, to set forth, briefly but frankly, the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes FOR WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for Governor.

1st.—Mr. SEWARD is the candidate of the party which, on the floor of Congress, nobly vindicates the inestimable right of petition, and as nobly asserts the freedom of debate; of the party, also, that sustain JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and WM. SLADE; of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant.

2d.—Mr. SEWARD is the candidate of the party which in our last Legislature, passed resolutions *against* the admission of Texas into the Union; *against* Patton's gag resolutions; *in favor* of the right of petition; and in favor of granting trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Instead of the denunciations and revilings with which our petitions were treated in years past—instead of threatening us with penal enactments, the Whigs received and treated petitions and remonstrances with that respect and courtly due to their constituents.

3d.—Mr. SEWARD is the candidate of the party that opposes the reelection of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th.—Mr. SEWARD is the candidate opposed to Governor Marcy, who in his messages to the Legislature, has manifested, in sentiment and sympathy, the

[illegible] Governor Marcy would go very far towards the election of Martin Van Buren, whose measures and policy are hostile to the cause of human liberty.

And lastly, because our knowledge of Mr. SEWARD leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of a Sub Treasury, a National Bank or the Currency, of minor importance compared with the great subject of human liberty; and believing that the election of Mr. Seward, and the defeat of Gov. Marcy, will best promote the great cause of Universal Emancipation, we shall vote for him ourselves, and recommend our Abolition friends to do the same.

We are, respectfully,
your fellow citizens,
JEFFERSON MAYELL,
Pres. Albany Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.
CALVIN PEPPER, Jr.
Vice Pres. Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
JOHN WILSON,
Corresponding Secretary Anti-Slavery Society.
H. CARPENTER, 1st V. P.
WM. GIBSON,
One of the Executive Committee, Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
NORMAN FRANCIS,
Chairman of Exe. Comm.
Albany Anti-Slavery Society.
S. A. HASTINGS,
A. McCLURE,
FOSDYCK SYLVESTER,
JAMES F. McCLURE,
S. B. HALL,
CHARLES E. BURTON,
JAMES BURTON,
PETER M. McELROY,
DAVID MARTIN,
S. T. RICE,
S. V. R. WATSON.

THE CAPITOL.

The Western Carolinian of the 1st inst. in speaking of the work of the capitol says, "if half the complaints as to the manner in which it has been conducted, are true—and they demand consideration—the Legislature ought to appoint new managers." For our own part, we have heard no complaint as to the conduct of the managers. They serve the public, we believe, without remuneration; and altho' this circumstance should exempt them from censure for any wilful mismanagement, they are entitled, on all scores, to justice and a fair hearing. The charges should be specifically made, that the commissioners may know what the accusations are; and then if they cannot acquit themselves, let them be subject to public indignation. We have no political partialities, and no very strong personal predilections to consult; but believing there are no grounds for accusations against them, publi justice requires that there should be no impeachment of their private honor, without a cause.

We sometime ago *asked a question*, without any *exhortory remark*, concerning the hoisting of the flag on the capitol, on account of a federal "whig" triumph. It afterwards appeared that the commissioners knew nothing of the circumstance. Should a like vagary occur, we shall again draw public attention to it—as we will now to any thing definite that may appear against them; but we repeat, that we do not believe there is any ground for censure, but that they rather deserve the thanks of the community for a faithful and disinterested discharge of duty.

These remarks of the Standard are an illustration of the manner in which the plainest expressions may be misconstrued, and tortured into such meanings as suspicion alone could attach to them. We do not mean to say that the Standard has wilfully perverted our statement, nor do we believe that an *intentional* injustice has been done us, but the Editor has, to say the least of it, made a display of extreme sensitiveness, that looks bad. He talks about "charges," "accusations," "wilful mismanagement, and impeaching the private honor of the Commissioners;"—all bug-bears of his own imagination. We beg to assure the Standard that when we use words, we intend to say precisely what they mean, and nothing more or less. We made neither charges nor accusations of any kind whatever;—we have heard complaints here, and in different parts of the State on the subject of the Capitol, and believe they have prevailed generally; complaints, of its great cost, and of the conduct of the work. We ourselves are making no charges, and are very far from having any wish either to censure, or accuse the managers. We stated what we have heard,—and prefaced our remarks by the provision, *if true*, &c;—and further, we are at a loss to understand how, even if charges of mismanagement, were made, and substantiated,—they could affect "the private honor of the Commissioners;"—any misconduct in the work such as the complaints might refer to,—would be considered as the result of a mistaken policy, not of any design which could cast an imputation upon their honor. The Standard has made the matter worse than we did. If he will take the trouble to review our article he will see that it contains neither charges, accusations, nor impeachment; and finally to relieve his concern as to the latter part of his remarks, we assure him that we had no reference to the daring outrage of "hoisting the flag on the Capitol for a federal "whig" triumph;" in truth, the "vagary" had escaped our recollection, if we *ever* knew it.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A New Post Office has been established, in Cabarrus County, to be called Colemansville, and Mr. Jacob Coleman, appointed Postmaster.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Election in this State, united to with so much anxiety, have taken place: We have as yet, the returns only from the City, which has gone against the Administration by a majority of between 1200 and 1,700 votes.

[From our Fayetteville Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 10, 1838.

"Business, this week, quite brisk; we do not wish to alter the price of any thing in our last quotation; prices have not varied any worth noting from those given you.—Exchange, same as last week."

Our River is in good boating order. Arrived on Thursday, P. M., Henrietta, Co's. boat Nelson, and on Friday, P. M., boat Post Boy, of the same line, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, &c., &c., for sundry Merchants of this place, and for G. W. Brown, Wm. Albright, Wheeler & Barns, Lexington Manufacturing Co., J. Krider, Crew & Roger, T. L. Cowan, Saab & Co., R. C. Douthit, J. Worth, A. H. Marsh, S. Luthie & Co., Hunt & Glynn, Michael Brown, Gov. Dudley, C. Manly, and others of the Interior.

The steamer, Cotton Plant, arrived this afternoon, with full freight, we understand, but have not been able to get a list of the persons for whom it is brought.

——— ———."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. James D. Hall, Mr. JOHN F. HALL, of York District, S. C., to Miss FLORA P. GILLESPIE of this County.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, Superintendent of the United States Mint, at Charlotte, in this State, to ELLEN, daughter of Thomas Sully, Esq., of Philadelphia.

In Iredell County, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. S. Y. Lockridge, Mr. SAMUEL LUCKEY, of Rowan, to Miss ANN STEWART, of Iredell.

In Iredell County, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. T. P. Davis, Mr. FRANKLIN GRAHAM, of Rowan, to Miss ——— MILLS, of Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on Saturday night last, Mr. JACOB WEANT, aged 57 years, 10 months, and 14 days. He was a plain, but honest man, highly respected, and esteemed by all his neighbors and acquaintances.

In this County, on the 24th ult., Mr. JOHN TURNER, Sen., aged 73 years, 9 months, and 12 days. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for the last 45 years.

Recently, near La Grange, Tennessee, Dr. JOHN SCOTT of this County. Dr. Scott had gone out with the intention of making preparation for the removal of his family to that country, but the hand of death has interposed to frustrate his schemes, and terminate his mortal career. He has left a bereaved family to mourn their loss.—[*Communicated.*

Executors' Sale.

THE undersigned, as Executor of Henry Delamothe, Esq., deceased, will, at his late residence in Henderson, Montgomery county, expose to Public Sale, on the 3rd of December ensuing, a very large stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large quantity of Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, Farming Tools, &c. The Executor will, at the same time, rent the Lands, and hire the negroes. The terms of Sale, made known on the day of Sale.—Those having claims, are requested to present them for settlement, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law. Those indebted to the Estate, are requested to make payment.

JOHN ATKINS, Ex'r.

November 15, 1838. 3t

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CREES & ROGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for an "act to incorporate the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy."

August 30, 1838. tml.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of N. Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Lexington Manufactoring Company.

September 27, 1838. tm!

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Brim, dec'd., at the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

NOTICE.

I will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by the name of the Yadkin Manufactoring Company, or by some other name.

CHARLES FISHER.

September 6, 1838. tml.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next General Assembly, to abolish Juries of the County Court of Rowan.

JACOB HEILIGHOUSER,
J. GOODMAN,
DAVID FRALEY.

September 20, 1838. tm!

SCRAPS.

Curious typographical error.—The celebrated painter, Henri Estienne, son of Robert, (both known widely beyond the world by the name of Stephanus) was employed in the printing of a splendid classic, Homer. The great accuracy of attainment necessary, and the unusual attention for the time, evidently required by the undertaking. After the whole had been corrected with the utmost care, the mark was placed off, splendidly bound and delivered to the subscribers. It would be impossible to describe the astonishment of the learned, when they came upon a passage which revolted; till all were read there. He inquired the reason of this extraordinary circumstance, and was informed that in this place the compositor had put *lus la gaine* where the priest (with his injunction) instead of *calliste*, (fine black cap) had hitherto escaped the correctors of the press. In vain did the poor printer offer to make a second (the subscribers, who were almost all ecclesiastics, positively refused to take the work on any terms. This unfortunate affair is said to have been the first and chief cause of the derangement which afterward caused Henri Etienne to be confined in the lunatic hospital at Lyons, where he died in 1592. There is a copy of the Missal with this unlucky error, in the royal library at Paris.

An Original Anecdote.—A hardy seaman who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks upon our coast, was asked by a good lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him. He replied, "Wet enough, very wet."

Sorrows.—A small sorrow distracts—a great one makes us collected; as a full lease its tones when slightly touched, and recovers it if the failure is enlarged.—Every heavy burden of sorrows throws like a strap from round our neck, yet are they often unlike the locust shell by pearl divers, which sometimes sticks by reason of their prize and so ties them down.

The bitterest hatred in the world, is that which festers under a calm and amiable exterior. The passionate man is easily appeased, but the cold blooded villain never forgives.

Ancient Book.—There is a most excellent anecdote told in Henderson's Collection of Scottish proverbs, of an economical gentleman, who had a great number of his neighbors to dine with him. In the course of the entertainment, there was a dispute about a passage in the Bible, which was referred to the decision of the master of the house. In this manner, every third and fifth of minutes, his person were interrupted, into requisition, and world well with these precious minutes of interest.

At one time, he was present at the house of a friend, where a company of strangers was met. The conversation began to circulate, and the conversation to take a theatrical turn, many jests were let off, which were received in a general, and the mark of pro- ing to the absolutions of the company. Every body to meet next morning, with their pockets.

This morning came, and the offended gentleman prepared to pursue the friends which he fancied he had received on the preceding evening. For the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the name and address of the gentleman, he had recourse to the card, which had been placed in his hand. He looked first on one side of it and then on the other, but nothing could be found, designated, in which of which, he had written, in large round characters, "*Nothing should be done in a hurry except catching fleas.*" The effect was irresistible. The gentleman fell into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, and withdrew all feelings, called upon a mutual friend of both parties, when such explanations were given that the family meeting was immediately adjusted. He [illegible] being the [illegible]

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the above Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, one hundred acres of LAND, lying East of the Yadkin river, between Stokes' ferry and Burke's Mills, in the County of Montgomery. Attached to it is one of the finest mill seats in the State. During the late dry spell and low water, there was a sufficient quantity of water to drive two or three set of mills, or 1,000 Spindles.

ELI HARRIS.

Wind Hill, N. C., Oct. 4, 1838. 3t

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell a Tract of land consisting of 122 Acres, lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to Wilkesboro', 11 miles from Salisbury. About 20 Acres of this land is in fine order for cultivation, the balance is woodland, and as well timbered as any land in the country. There are a few comfortable improvements.

Any one wishing to purchase will please call on the premises, within two or three weeks.

JAMES WATSON.

Oct. 18, 1838. 2t: 2

Boot & Shoe Making.

THE Subscribers have recommenced the above business at their Tan Yard, immediately opposite the old Jail, having employed [illegible] materials of the first quality, hope by their attention to their friends and the public in general, that they may be favored to furnish the best kind of

BOOTS & SHOES.

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrines advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of America, or even the mined treasures of our globe.—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms; and thus possesses a TRIPLE power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INEVITABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third dollars (*$3,50*) per HALF OUNCE.

Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 28th day of November next, under decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, a TRACT OF LAND belonging to the Heirs at Law of John Walton, dec'd, containing 200 acres, adjoining the lands of William R. Foard and others, on Crane Creek; subject to the widows Dower. A credit of twelve months will be allowed, the purchaser with good security for the purchase money, requiring on the day of sale. SAML. MILLER, C. M. E.

October 11th, 1838. 4t: 3

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery where worn, he knows. By his method, Irons of either straight, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Runner and Eye run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when the bushes are in these Bushes and Jabs.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.

L. E. GILBERT.

September 20, 1838. 3m

☞ The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. Anderson, one of the Editors of the "Catechumen."

A Gun taken by mistake at the Meeting.

THE Subscriber stepped into Mount Bryan's Store on the day of the late general Muster and set down his gun while the door to purchase some articles that he was wanting to go out, he discovered his gun had been taken away, but an old one was standing in its stead. The Subscriber's gun was a plain well made stock and mountings, and can be known by the words Aqua Fortis, is twisted stripes.

The person, whoever he may be, that made the exchange, will have the goodness to return the gun where he found it, and take his own; if it is not done it will be asked. JNO. LEE.

November 1, 1838. 3t:

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery where worn, he knows. By his method, Irons of either straight, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Runner and Eye run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when the bushes are in these Bushes and Jabs.

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L. E. GILBERT.

September 20, 1838. 3m

☞ The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. Anderson, one of the Editors of the "Catechumen."

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW FASHIONS FOR FALL & WINTER.

HORACE H. BRADY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is now ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He has also received the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given [illegible]

[*From our Fayetteville Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 17, 1838.

The present week has been one during which our ets have presented quite a *bustle of business*, being rded to a considerable extent every day with coun- waggons. Produce has come in very freely, and er, we may say, abundantly, and consequently a de- e in the price. We quote for inspected flour $6 75 75 as the highest prices to be obtained at present. n 10 a 11½, but buyers do not manifest much anx- to take it at those prices; Corn comes in but spa- ly and sells from waggons at 85 a 90—store price 5); Sales wheat during the $1 25 a 1 30; Flax- d $1 20 a 1 25, and is taken readily at those prices; principal sale of Cotton which we notice was a lot 1 bales, of good old crop, yesterday at $9 00 a 50. All other kinds of country produce bring our quotations readily.

o arrivals during the week, but the Steamer Hen- n, Cotton Plant, and several Lighters have depart- r Wilmington with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, Bees- , &c. &c., since our last. Our Superior Court ge Nash presiding, has been in session during the ent week—several State cases, among which were for murder, both of which were acquitted. One Burglary, convicted,—one for Rape, convicted, but gment arrested by appeal to the Supreme Court, ch Judge Nash after some hesitation granted. The latter were colored persons.

o variation in exchange, but a still better feeling ts with regard to South Carolina money—would be surprised if it is taken by our Banks shortly.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ROWAN.

SALISBURY, November 20, 1838.

ccording to previous notice given, a large and re- table meeting of the Citizens of Rowan, friendly to ernal Improvement, took place, at the Court House; meeting was organized by calling John Giles, Esq., to Chair, and appointing Samuel Lemly, Jun. Secre- y. The object of the meeting being explained by Chair, Col. Robert McNamara introduced the fol- ing resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the ernal Improvement Convention held at Greensboro' the 4th of July last, particularly, that part recom- nding a State Convention to be held at Raleigh on 2d Monday of December next.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure, we see many of Eastern Counties of the State nominate some of r most talented and patriotic citizens to represent m in the Internal Improvement Convention at Ra- gh.

Resolved, That in the most respectful manner, we l upon our fellow citizens of the Western, and our oining Counties, to appoint delegates to attend the vention at Raleigh.

Resolved, That our members of the General Assem- , and our Delegates to the Internal Improvement vention, are earnestly requested to use their influ- e, and make one more effort to impress on the Le- lature, the absolute necessity of entering immediate- into a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and ploy the capital and credit of the State for that rpose.

Resolved, That Delegates be appointed to represent County of Rowan in the Internal Improvement Con- tion to be held at Raleigh on the second Monday December next,

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed.

. P. HENDERSON,	REV. THOS. DAVIS,
. CHAMBERS,	JNO I. SHAVER,
. R. MACNAMARA,	DR. AUSTIN,
HENDERSON,	R. H. KILPATRICK,
T. CHAMBERS,	DR. KERR,
J. JAS. E. KERR,	COL. R. W. LONG,
cCONNAUGHEY,	WM. LOCKE,
S. PARTEE,	DR. ISAAC BURNS,
. WHEELER,	Col. S. LEMLY,
. TORRENCE,	JNO. GILES.

n motion of D. A. Davis, it was resolved that the rity of the Committee have power to fill all vacan- that may occur,

n motion resolved, that a copy of the resolution ap- ting said Committee be certified, signed by the Chair- and Secretary, and handed to one of the Committee.

JOHN GILES Chair.

AMUEL LEMLEY Jr. Sect.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Davidson County, at the Court-house in Lexington, Tuesday the 13th of November, 1838, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to attend at an Internal Improvement Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday of December next.

On motion of Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Col. John Calloway was appointed Chairman, and Charles Mock, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by Dr. Holt in an address of some length, urging the propriety of appointing delegates to attend said Convention;—whereupon, the following gentlemen were nominated and unaminously appointed, namely: John W. Thomas, Roswell A. King, Benton C. Douthit, Franklin G. Hargrave, Meshack Pinckston, John P. Mabry, Henry Walser, Col. John Calloway, John Ward Esq, Joseph Spurgin Esq., and William Harris.

The meeting was then addressed by Roswell A. King, suggesting the propriety of the County of Davidson petitioning the Legislature to engage in a liberal system of Internal Improvement, by borrowing a sum sufficient to enable the state to construct a rail Road from the East to the mountains: Mr. King said, that it was only by adopting a liberal scheme of improvement by the state that we can elevate ourselves to that stand among our sister states which our natural advantages, if improved, eminently entitle us to; that by this liberal system, New York, from what North Carolina now is, has elevated herself to her present state of wealth and power. He lamented the apparent apathy of the people to this all important subject, but hoped their enterprise and patriotism would be aroused to second the efforts; that it is hoped will be made by the Legislature to establish what is indispensable to our prosperity, namely an operative system of Internal Improvement.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Henry Walser and John W. Thomas on the subject of the Internal Improvement of the State;—and on motion of M. Pinckston, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Western Carolinian and Carolina Watchman, and on motion of Mr. Henry Walser, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN CALOWAY, Chair.

CHARLES MOCK, Sect.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on Thursday evening the 22d inst., by the Rev. John G. Fritchey, Mr. DAVID CORRELL to Miss FRANEY, youngest daughter of Sam'l Freeze, deceased

In Davidson County, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Josiah Wiseman, Mr. J. T CHARLES to Miss ELIZA, daughter of the late Wm. W. Wiseman, Esq.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Randolph county, N. C., on the 16th inst., Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON in his 84th year. He was a good patriot in the Revolutionary war, an affectionate father, and kind master and much respected citizen, he was of Irish descent.—[*Comm.*

In Davidson County, on the 9th inst., Mr. CANNON TAYLOR, son of William Taylor, aged 19 years.

In this County, on the 21st inst., JOHN W., son of Robert and Tabitha Hulen, aged about 23 years. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely loss.

Administrators' Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 13th of December next, at the late dwelling of John Turner, dec'd. all the personal property belonging to said deceased; consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, one Waggon and Geer, one set of Blacksmith Tools; and a variety of other articles usually kept on a farm, but too tedious to mention. Also, twelve likely

NEGROES:

consisting of one man, two women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving Bond with approved Securities.

All those indebted to the said Estate, by Note or otherwise, will settle the same without delay, as no indulgence can be given. All those having claims against said Estate will present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

SAM'L. TURNER, } Adm'rs.
H. TURNER. }

Rowan Co., Nov. 23, 1838. ts

MENAGERIE & CIRCUS.

(UNITED.)

J. E. M. HOBBY, Manager.

The proprietors, respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have united their extensive Menagerie, and Equestrian Circus Company for this season, and in offering them to the public for exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainments as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of the community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equestrian, and Gymnastic performers, together with their fine collection of living animals; will afford a rich and rare treat to the naturalist, and lover of Gymnastic and Equestrian exercises.

The Menagerie and Circus are both arranged under a large and spacious pavilion, and will be exibited together at Salisbury on Wednesday December 5th, for one day only, hours of exhibition from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents, children half price.

Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visitors; ladies, and the juvenile branches of families always have the preference. The proprietors pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to render the exhibition both agreeable and interesting. For a list of the animals contained in this Menagerie, see bill at the Hotel's,

☞ There will be an Exhibition at the same time and place, of rare specimens of the fine arts. The richest, most elegant, and extensive collection of Paintings ever offered to the citizens of the place, representing Burning mountains, conflagrations, Cities, buildings, battles, shipwrecks, &c. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting characters. The Exhibition will be accompanied with a variety of Comic songs,—Admission 25 cents.

☞ Entrance to this splendid Exhibition from the inside of the Menagerie.

☞ The above will be exhibited at Greensboro' on Saturday, December 1st; at H. W. Brummel's on Monday, December 3rd; at Lexington on Tuesday, December 4th, 1838.

Salisbury, Nov. 23, 1838.

Executors' Sale.

THE undersigned, as Executor of Henry Delamothe, Esq., deceased, will, at his late residence in Henderson, Montgomery county, expose to Public Sale, on the 3rd of December ensuing, a very large stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large quantity of Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, Farming Tools, &c. The Executor will, at the same time, rent the Lands, and hire the negroes. The terms of Sale, made known on the day of Sale.—Those having claims, are requested to present them for settlement, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law. Those indebted to the Estate, are requested to make payment.

JOHN ATKINS, Ex'r.

November 15, 1838. ts

Notice.

WILL be sold, by order of Court, at the late residence of John Adderton, dec'd., on the 11th of December next,

THIRTEEN LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES;

amongst them are men women and children, belonging to the Estate of John Adderton, dec'd., sold for distribution amongst the heirs at law. ☞ Terms made known on the day of sale. JAMES ADDERTON, Admr.

Nov. 13th, 1838. 24:ts.

FOR SALE:—A first-rate Milch Cow and young Calf. Apply at this Office.

Salisbury, Nov. 23, 1838. tf

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EXTRA.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1838.

☞ Our supply of paper came to hand this week, but "just in time to be too late:" next week we go on as usual. As there is some news of interest in the assembling of our Legislature, and the results of the different Elections that have taken place in the Country, we issue this Extra slip. Our friends will recollect that they are charged by the *number* of the paper, and not simply by the date of a year; so that our suspension will be no loss to them, as they will receive their full complement any how.

LEGISLATURE.

Our State Legislature convened on Monday last, and proceeded to the election of Speakers in the two Branches,—we learn the result from the Register: in the Senate Messrs. JOYNER of Halifax, (whig,) and WILSON of Edgecombe, (Adm.) were voted for; after two ineffectual ballots, however, in both of which there was a tie, the Senate adjourned. There are 50 members composing the Senate, 46 were present,—4 absent;—of the 46 present, 44 voted, the two nominees, of course, not voting, so that there were 22 votes for each the gentlemen in nomination, on both ballots. Of the 4 members absent, 3 are stated to be whigs, and 1 administration; so that the result depended entirely upon their arrival.

In the House of Commons MR. GRAHAM of Orange, (whig) and MR. HOKE of Lincoln, (V. B.) were in nomination. Mr. Graham was elected by a majority of 12 votes on the first ballot.

The number of members present on the election of Speaker in the House of Commons was one hundred and twelve—absent—eight, of these eight the "Standard" says, 6 are in favor of the Sub-treasury—1 unknown, and 1 National Bank man.

By this morning's mail we learn that Col. Joyner has been elected Speaker in the Senate, by a majority of *two votes* over his opponent. Col. Joyner is opposed to the establishment of a National Bank.

ELECTION RESULTS.

NEW YORK.—The Elections in this State have resulted in favor of the Whigs after a most violent contest. Wm. H. Seward, the whig candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of between 10 and 11 thousand. The representation in Congress stands, for the whigs 21 members,—*Adm.* 19—Whig majority of 2. In the State Legislature, the whigs have a considerable majority on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Everett, the whig candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of between 6 and 7 thousand,—the New York Courier, a whig paper, gives the vote at this, and the last election for Governor, by which it appears that the Van Buren party have gained in the past year about 8,000 votes.

The whigs have a majority in the Legislature.

DELAWARE has gone in favor of the Administration,—the Van Buren Candidate for Congress has been elected, and the same party have a majority in the Legislature, so that in all probability a Van Buren United States Senator will be elected.

THE MORMONS.

The difficulties, some time since anticipated as likely to ensue with these fanatics, have been fully realized. Late accounts from Missouri state that they have set all law at defiance, and mustering to the number of 5 or 600 men, have driven every thing before them; plundering, burning, and literally devastating the country as they go;—they plundered and burned Gallatin, the Courthouse of Davies County;—attacked, and cut to pieces a company of 50 men, who were attempting to guard the frontier of their settlement.—Troops to the number of 3 or 4,000 had been ordered out to check their outrages.

CANADA.

This Country is again in a state of confusion: Insurrections are taking place in different parts, and several battles have been fought between the Loyalists and the insurgent forces;—there seems to be every prospect of as serious disturbances as those which lately occurred.

Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, has lately resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate: it is impossible to form any correct opinion of the political character of his successor to be elected by the Legislature now in Session. The State Rights party have a small majority in that body; but they are said to be greatly divided in their opinions on the Financial questions now agitated: if this is the case, it must be doubtful what would be the result of a contest. Mr. Cuthbert was in favor of the Administration.

The steam packet Great Western, arrived in New York City on the 15th, after a very boisterous passage; in the course of which she was compelled at one time, by the violence of the storm, to "lay to" for six hours. The Liverpool cotton market continues steady, without any variation in prices since the last accounts.

Her outward passage (to Bristol) was made in twelve days and ten hours.

She brought over fifty-one passengers and a cart load of letters—besides numerous packages of newspapers.

No news of great interest.

☞ A projected insurrection has lately been detected in Henderson county, Kentucky. It seems that a gentleman by the name of Aiken, discovering that his horses had been rode hard at night, compelled three of his negroes to confess the fact: they stated having attended the preaching of a white man on the Kentucky side of the river, who persuaded them to rise, promising to afford arms and ammunition.

A report prevailed that a gang of villians had divided a great portion of the State into districts, and planned a general and simultaneous insurrection of the slaves—doubtless with the view of taking advantage of the opportunity which the disturbance would afford for plunder and robbery;—none of the instigators had been taken.

Nashville, (Tenn.) seems to be infested with incendiaries; repeated attempts have been lately made to fire the City in different places, all happily frustrated without much damage being done.

The Knoxville Register of the 14th inst, states that the Hon. Hugh L. White, has sent in his resignation to the Governor of Tennessee of his seat in United States Senate;—the feeble state of his health which has been greatly impaired by an attack of the epidemic which prevailed so fatally in Knoxville last season, is assigned as the reason for his withdrawal from public life.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS FIRED [illegible]

(*Correspondence of the Albany Argus*)

"SACKETT'S HARBOR, [illegible]

"MY DEAR SIR: A boat, (not ten, as [illegible] the accompanying extract,) conveying a [illegible] of Colonel Worth's regiment from Ogdensburgh [illegible] French Mills, on Thursday last, at noon [illegible] fired upon, and one man badly and [illegible] wounded. The boat was in American [illegible] the men in full uniform. Their character [illegible] not be mistaken, if, as fatally appears to [illegible] case, within musket shot. Colonel Worth [illegible] forthwith with a suitable force down the [illegible] rence, to look into this business."

Extract from the Sentinel published at [illegible]

UPPER CANADA, Nov. 8.

We regret to learn that an American [illegible] shot near Cornwall on Wednesday last, [illegible] of the volunteers stationed in that vicinity. [illegible] gentleman just arrived in the Dolphin, [illegible] ten barges, apparently filled with men, [illegible] passing down; that they were hailed and [illegible] stop or make any satisfactory reply; and that [illegible] teers taking them for rebels fired. It proved, [illegible] ever, that the men were American soldiers, [illegible] for some part of the country below.

An American officer came to Cornwall the [illegible] lowing day, making bitter complaints respecting [illegible] the circumstance. We have no doubt that [illegible] satisfaction that can reasonably be required will be [illegible] given. If the boats were hailed and did not [illegible] to, in times like the present, no blame whatever [illegible] can be attached to the volunteers. They did [illegible] more than their duty.

From the Missouri Daily Argus of Nov[illegible]

THE MORMONS.

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

ELK HORN, Oct. 30, [illegible]

"On Thursday, the 25th instant, about the [illegible] of day, a party of Mormons, about 200 strong, [illegible] tacked Captain Bogart's company, consisting [illegible] about 40 men, on the line dividing Ray and [illegible] well counties. On the approach of the [illegible] the sentry fired and gave the alarm. The [illegible] advanced within 35 paces, formed a line, and [illegible] ceived orders "in the name of Lazarus, the [illegible] tles, and Jesus Christ our Lord, to fire," [illegible] was followed by a simultaneous charge, accompanied by demoniac and hideous yells of "[illegible] liberty—charge boys—charge—kill the d—[illegible] cals," &c. Bogart, at the head of his [illegible] band, levelled his gun and echoed the command [illegible] "Boys, let them have it!" The struggle [illegible] short and desperate. The Mormons were armed [illegible] with one gun, two long pistols, a butcher's knife, [illegible] &c. and rushed to the charge, in which [illegible] our men came in collision with them and [illegible] their swords, &c. with their guns, and [illegible] them down. They pursued the charge about [illegible] yards. Our loss was one killed and three wounded, [illegible] two of the latter were left for dead on the [illegible] The loss of the Mormons was 10 or 20 killed [illegible] wounded; five or six of the latter are yet [illegible] They took one prisoner, carried him to within [illegible] miles of Far West, where they had him put to [illegible] death.

"The country is in the highest state of excitement. There are about 2,500 troops within a [illegible] march of Far West. They are pouring in from [illegible] quarters, and we expect, in a day or two, that the [illegible] town will be laid waste. We are looking for [illegible] Governor with more troops. I have this moment been informed that the Mormons are making [illegible] preparation for a general battle. In the engagement on the 25th, they took about 4,500 [illegible] horses, &c."